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City-FOR REGISTER. MORRIS FRANKLIN. FOR ASSEMBLY.

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HAMILTON FISH, R. S. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM HALL, CLARKSON CROLIUS
A. R. LAWRENCE, MORGAN MORGANS,
PETER S. TITCS, JAMES KELLY,
E. G. BALDWIN, WM. EDMONDS.

JOHN L. AGENS Is our authorized Agent in New ork, N. J. for the sale of The Tribune.

# The Whig Address Texas, &c.

The Courier A. Enquirer has room for over t dense, broad column of the remarks of Editors pexation of Texas! WEER and BROOKS at the great Whig meeting on made. The Express goes entirely ahead even of ever saw the Address. The rest of his asse this, for it gives over a column of these pro Texas Speeches, yet entirely suppresses the Address, even vention, having purged the Address of 'Cold Waage! Ac had "left behind an Abolition topic," and that "the Editor of this paper. [Express] when consulted in private, had expressed the opinion that these remarks were uncalled for, this in the Address." Why ought not his readers to

Teibune was chosen a Delegate to that Convention without any desire or expectation of such an appointment on his part. He was appointed one of a read by some other member of the was then told that he was expected to present a have no present intention of adopting a new of submitted it to one of his two colleagues on the Committee (the only one he knew where to find) and received his written and unqualified approval of it. The draft was thus presented to the Convention at its next meeting, and several portions of it Meeting, by those who chose to assume that the Adthere met with an unexpected and strenuous oppodress presented proposed a hopeless resistance to sition, led by the member of the Committee to an irrevocable decree. Let us consider: whom it had not been submitted, but who would have obtained it at any moment by calling for it. unparalleled recreancy obtained, the world already The Convention, however, after a very thorough knows has been obtained in Congress for a Joint discussion, section by section, adopted every Resolution setting forth that part of the Address and Resolutions except the following passage, which came in directly after the summary of the arguments put forth for and against a Convention, and in the place now occupied by eight of the lines following commencing with-"The members of your Convention have not deemed necessary or expedient to offer in this connexion any minions of their own on this momentous theme," &c.

Instead of this, the original draft read-"A decided majority of your Nominating Committee arow unhesitatingly their hearty concurrence in what they believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the Whig party, and of the People generally, that the call of a Convention is Constitutional, timely and necessary, and its assembling can hardly tall to result in important and beneficial amendments of our Organic Law. At the same time, we recognize in the ranks of those who oppose us on this question the possessors of exalted particular, intelligence and moral worth." We set up no standard of Whig orthodoxy, &c. &c. (as in the published Address.]

Since it is most notoriously true that the mass of e it is most notoriously true that the mass of

decided majority of the Nominating Committee are so, matter it did not occur to the writer that an expression of that sentiment so qualified and guarded, and closing with has agreed to annex only the rightful and proper an exhortation to every Whig to vote not as we should. but as he should think best, could give offence to any body. But it was forcibly opposed as an assumpexpressed no opinion and delegated to us no authority, and certain to give offence to some good Whigs On these grounds the Committee decided, by a vote propositions of amendment were successively voted hundred broad. Mr. Benton pronounced the seizure down, and the Address and Resolutions adopted by by us of the left bank of the Rio Grande under pre decisive votes. Thus the Nominating Convention tence of Annexing Texas, an act of unparalleled adjourned-it was understood finally.

But the next morning the leading opponent of the passages objected to called on the writer, declared that he should persist in his opposition even to the County Meeting if necessary, and asked a copy of the Address. The document itself was at once handed him. We heard of it thenceforward in lively circulation in certain quarters, but did not see it Chairman to reconsider the Address.

At this meeting, the battle was fought over again. next question was on the passage which, in the Address as originally reported and adopted, occurred in the seventh paragraph, in stating the reasons urged in favor of a Convention. It stood thus

"The advocates of that measure urge 'that the inestinable Right of Suffrage is not secured equally to all citizens, but is clogged as to a part with a prescriptive and anomalous Property Qualification, while it is vitiated as to all by the facilities afforded for Illegal and Double Voting, &c. &c.

above in Italics, and it did seem inconceivable, since the Convention had decided to submit no tional Convention to the County Meeting, but merely the arguments for and against the measure, that any one should wish to mutilate those arguments by ting one of the most important grounds on which a Convention (as every body knows) is advocated. It was urged that the Committee had no moral payment of their Debt; and still the next a good right, if it assumed to state impartially the reasons for and against a Convention, to omit one of the most essential and notorious.-Yet a desire to conciliate all Whige and set forth nothing to which objection could or would be taken prevailed, and the words above printed in Italics were, by a close vote ordered to be stricken out.

the preceding evening, and that the passage stricken out on that evening came up next in order for consideration. The Chairman decided otherwise, however, and the decision was acquiesced in.

The last paragraph of the Address, as originally

reported and adopted, now alone remained to be ted upon. It read thus:

acted upon. It read thus:

"On a single toole of local interest, we would address you in closing. The last Legislature of our State passed as act submitting the question of 'License' or 'No License' for the sale of intoxicating Liquors to a direct vote of the People of each Town and City in the State—Is it best to tamper and palter with this williamy! We say. Fight it sternly, and to the end!

Then as to the Slavery aspect of the case:

The very party so overflowing with cheap professions of devotion to Equality has decided that the People of every other County but this may regulate a matter of comestic and Municipal concern as they see fit, but our County shall not! In the name of outraged justice and an insulted community, we protest against this invidious distinction. The law in question is either good for the sole State, or bad for any portion of it. We insist that the next Legislature shall modify it accordingly."

This was opposed on the general grounds already

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Texas Mexican territory, the good land will all belong to a few speculators, who never paid a mill all an acre for it, yet each own tracts equal to a Northern street with this an acre for it, yet each own tracts equal to a Northern street with this or State.—Is it best to tamper and palter with this villant, it is ternly, and to the end!

Then as to the Slavery aspect of the case:

The Joint Resolution allows all Texas—claiming to be two thousand miles long by half as broad—to come into the Union as one State, of which all but a small corner is allowed to be Slave holding.

Of course, the restsletion as to that corner amounts to nothing, until a new State is formed; for it will necessarily be under the laws and regulations of a small corner is allowed to be slave holding.

This was opposed on the general grounds already

This was opposed on the general grounds already Slave holding State. The Annexing Resolutions of issue, taking ground to which the Convention had o sutherity to commit the Whig party, &c. &c. So hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of

great was the desire felt to give no cause for disturbance and present no other than indisputable Whig issues, that the Convention voted to strike it out, by a small majority. Perhaps this, on the whole, was the wiser course. But we ask every intelli gent, candid reader to see what the passage is, (given verbatim above.) and say how far it justifies the Express's assertion of yesterday that

"All of a sudden it was noted abroad in town, that we were about to be pledged as Whigs, not to drink as thing but cold water, and to go the whole figure for negro sugrage, and other species of suffrage in the State Convention."

Bear in mind that the 'noise' had been made by those who (the Editor of the Express included) had the Address in their hands or their pockets through the whole time in which the 'noise' was being got up, and then judge of the honesty and fairness of this representation. The Express man had read the Address as first adopted, and knew whether any 'cold water' or 'objectionable radical parts of the Address' were expunged at the special meeting of the Nominating Convention. The reader can also decide on the accuracy of the Courier's assertion " when submitted to us that "that Address . on Saturday, we found pledged the Whig party to the movement in favor of a State Convention, to extending the Right of Suffrage to the free Blacks, to the Temperance cause, and to opposition to the An-

The expression of the Convention's opinion-not Taesday evening but none for the Address of the that of the Whig party, as expressly stated-in fa-Nominating Committee. It publishes, however, the ver of a Constitutional Convention had been ordered paragraph relating to Texas to which objection was to be stricken out at the meeting before Col. Webb

-We have thus made a full statement of the case the portion which it represents as so obnoxious! In- which we had hoped might be delayed until after stead of letting its readers see what all this noise was the Election. The assertions in yesterday's Express made about, it tells them that the Nominating Con- and Courier left us no alternative but to make the truth manifest. And we ask the public to say what truth there is the Express's broad assertion that "The disorder arose from the efforts of Mr. Greeley to engraft upon the Whig creed some of the new discoveries he has made in political economy, and in matters and things in general."

But enough. If any one sees fit to hold us responsible for the dissension at the Whig County have seen what "these remarks" were!

But as the Express and Courier have chosen to Meeting on Tuesday, he must do it. If any one be talk about what was proposed and discussed in the lieves the difference would have been evinced if Whig Nominating Convention, we are obliged to any body else had reported the Address, let him correct the errors thus put forth. The Editor of the think so. We did not seek or desire the responsi bility of writing that Address, and hoped, up to the last moment, that it would be presented and Committee of three to report an Address and Reso- Convention. But we have never yet shrunk from lutions, without wishing it or knowing that such a the discharge of any duty which seemed fairly choice had been made till some days afterward. He | cumbent on us as a member of the Whig party, and draft of an Address. He wrote one accordingly, in the premises. Let the blame of dissension fall where Justice shall determine

## Is Annexation Settled? This is a question raised at the Whig County

A bare majority (by what atrocious treachery and

"Congress doth consent that the territory properly in

the State of Texas. " in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union. " The foregoing consent is given upon the following conditions: "That in no event are said debts and liabilities [those of Texas] to become a charge upon the Government of the United States."

Now, in explicit defiance of this vital condition our Envoy, on the authority of Mr. Polk, has assured the Texan Government that ours will assume and pay the debts of the latter, if she consents to Annexation. This is one of the well known conditions or which that consent has been given. Our Congress has thus by the foulest means been brought to barely consent to Annexation on certain conditions, while she is to have very different conditions.--Who. the Whigs are friendly to a Convention and that a therefore, can say that Annexation is a settled

territory of Texas. She, on the other hand, is determined to be extended to the Rio Grande del Norte, had also consented to speak, and would have done so which does not water a single acre of the rightful had opportunity presented. In behalf of many tion of authority by the Committee, a meddling with and proper territory of Texas. Mr. Benton, in his Whigs, we tender these gentlemen our hearty as questions on which the Whig party of this City had | Speech of May 6th, 1844, declares that the extension of Texas to the Rio Grande will wrest from Mex ico parts of four different departments or States now and always ruled by Mexican Governors,-namely of 23 to 20, to strike out the passage objected to and New Mexico, Chibuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas amend as appears in the published Address. They containing the Mexican cities and villages of Taos. had already voted, by about two toone, to retain all Santa Fe. Albuquerque, and some forty others. sentations that this course would offend and alienate embracing a strip of Mexico (apart from actual or some who would otherwise be Whigs. All other | rightful Texas) two thousand miles long and several

But again. We have seen that our Government

outrage, and closed with the following resolution:

Now Texas ins sts that this gigantic robbery shall again until Monday evening of this week at a spe- be perpetrated in her behalf, and Mr. Polk stands cial meeting of the Convention reassembled by its pledged to commit it. The Union, which, to all intents and purposes, is the voice of the Government, declares that the boundary of the Rio del very thoroughly. The passage relating to Texas Norte shall be maintained at all hazards; and this was first in order, and longest debated, and the Con is undoubtedly a part of the understanding on vention decided to retain it by a vote of 26 to 13, the which Texas consentate annexation. But will the Yeas and Nays being asked and recorded. The Congress and People of the United States become partners in this gignatic crime? That is the ques-

tion raised in the Address to the County Meeting. Now our Treasury has twice already been bled in the cause of Texas-once by Sam. Swartwout's embezzlements and again by Gen. Gaines's war fooleries and calling out the South-Western Militia. Swartwout never no unt to cheat the Government out of a dollar, but he was seduced into lending the Public Money in his hands to the Texans, confidently assured that they would pay him in season to save him from exposure. They deceived and ruined him. (Gen. James Hamilton met with similar treatment at their hands, having pledged his character to borrow money ... them in Europe.) They are now taking another 1 % of several millions out of us. in the expenses of our Army at Corpus Christi and our Fleet in the Gulf. The next load will be the many millions more to buy off Mexico and peacefully secure the boundary of the Rio del Norte. know that all the se are confidently expected by the Texans, except that portion of them who are for war any how, and will object to the buying out of Mex ico because they are intent on the plunder of the Churches and desecration of the Convents of Address had set aside all the action thereupon of the proposition are the proposition and the action thereupon of the proposition are the proposition and the action thereupon of the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition are the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the proposition and the proposition are the prop was a common boast at Washington last Winter among the Texan and sympathizing adventurers there assembled. It is this spirit of plunder and lust which is the impelling cause of the whole Texas business, alike on the Brassos, the Potomac and the Hudson. And, after our People shall have been robbed of Thirty to Sixty Millions of their hard earn-

ings to pay Texan debts, fight Texan battles, or buy

the territory thereof, which stall be entitled to admis-It is thus left perfectly optional with Texas to form one, while we are obliged to admit four more States, when she chooses into the Union, of which she has full power to make at least three of them, beside herself, Slave States. Her constitution establishes eternal Slavery and forbids its abolition by the Legislature; so that the whole, except the desert corner aforesaid, will be moulded and fashioned by Slavery. Yet Heury Clay said, in his Raleigh letter on

Texas,

"The territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States, of convenient size and form. Of these, into only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying West and North of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing, from the nature of their soil, climate and productions, would not admit of these institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two Slove and three Free States probably added to the Union." Now this is the judgment of no 'fanatic,' no ignoramus, but a Statesman and a Slaveholder, who

does not talk at random, but thoroughly understands his subject. He says that but two Slaveholding (that is Cotton and Cane growing) States can fairly be formed out of Texas, while there should be three States. Now what reason is there that we may not and should not insist on such an allotment? Why may we not protest and struggle against any formation of Texan States which shall smother the properly Free portion of the territory under a Coton and Slave preponderance? Are the Free States to be gagged and tied up by the cry, "Too late!" 'All is settled!" before they have had any chanc to speak out or carefully consider the matter? No. Messrs. land-jobbers, scrip-jobbers and man-jobbers! this business is not settled. Some kind of Merrick's treachery, Tappan's recreancy, or Bagby's immeasurable baseness. The main battle is yet to be fought, and it will be fought with unshaken courage! You may come into Whig meetings and cry 'Annexation is at rest'- Texas is settled,' and strive to choke down the public sentiment by a The Courier makes prominent the fact that

the Editor of this paper declined to concur in an adournment of the Whig County Meeting to a future evening for the decisive settlement of the Texas difference. Although it was not our province to adjourn Whig Meetings, we certainly did deem such adjournment unadvisable. Every one must realize that no building could be found to accommodate one fourth of such a meeting as would have collected and that thousands of Loco-Focos would have attended it, all naturally sympathizing with Col. Webb's side of the question, and some not too good to instigate disturbance and violence to be charged to the account of the Whigs. It would have gone over the Union that the Whigs had a riot at a meeting, came to blows, and the Mayor had to call in the olice to quiet them. As it was, the meeting was thoroughly Whig, and its conduct was good natured and orderly, in spite of the differences manifested. We are satisfied with its course and calmly await the ultimate judgment of the Whigs gen-

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the new U. S. Senator from Maryland, deserves the warmest thanks of the Whigs of our City. While nearly all our own ablest and most popular Whig speakers refused, point blank, to attend and speak at the meetring engagements, injury to their business, Ac. Mr. Johnson, who had just arrived from Europe in the Great Western and had passed the previous night sleepless, said, on being applied to, 'If I feel able to speak this evening, I will do so with great pleasure. He accordingly came to the meeting and remained there some time, and would have been Texas has assented on the clear understanding that | called out but for assurance given on the stand that he was unable and would not be there. We trust this mistake will not deprive the Whigs of the pleasure of hearing this eloquent champion of their principles on some more fortunate occasion.

Mr. Mason late of Baltimore, now of this City, alrendy known to our Whigs as an able speaker,

New-Jersey.

The New Constitution has placed the Election in One Day-on the 4th of November, (same as New-Both branches of the Legislature and a Member of Congress in the 2nd District (vacancy.) are then to be elected. The Whies are buckling on their armor with alscrity in the Eastern section of the State. The gallant Spartans of Hudson are on handthe "Operatives" of Passaic, and the hardy "Iron Boys" of Morris, intend to give a practical response to Secretary Walker's Tariff interrogatories; Old Essex, in her pride of place, is Whig and nothing else, while the central Counties of Middlesex and Somerset intend to roll up the Harry Clay majorities of last November.

oco-Focoism, despairing of its own strength, has set on foot the new element of distraction- Naticism." The id trick of 'divide and conquer' is the 'last card' of our opponents. Burlington, Gloucester and Camden are th Counties designated to pass the fiery ordeal of this new ition. The first two are the Whie strong-holds in West Jersey : Camden, made by the Loco Legislature.

came up Whig last year.

In Burlington County, ten Native associations are formed, composed of two-thirds Locos. These are drilled to play Natire in all its parts save the roting the Natire Tickets, that job is to be finished by such Whigs as are green enough to be caught in the trap. Unless amouth Whigs arouse from their lethargy and work hard for their worthy candidate for Congress, there is great reason to fear that Sykes, a Free-Trade, Texas Loco will be elected, as Nativism has also a candidate in the field for the purpose of defeating Lippincott.

tools of those demagogues ? Is not the Old Whig Creed was in the late Presidential Canvass ! Av. is it not more precious to each one of us ? When evil men bear sway does not the truth shine more brightly ! Arouse noble Whig Spartans of '40 and '44, let New Jersey be New Jersey still—Whig first, last and forever !

TENNESSEE.-The Legislature met in Joint Ballot on the 21st inst. to elect a U.S. Senator The vote We on the first ballot stood-

Hopkins I. Turney, do
John Bell, Whig.
Dunlop 7, Henry 2, Haskell 1, (Whigs)...... The balloting was continued till noon, but no election was made. It was to be resumed after dinner. FLORIDA ELECTION .- It seems not to be exactly

settled yet who is elected to Congress from Florida. The complexion of the returns in the last Tallahassee Sentinel does not look so favorable to the election of Cabell as those heretofore received. In 22 Coun ties Cabell has a majority of 77 votes. The four Counties to hear from gave Levy about 150 majori-Should they do any thing like as well for Brockenbrough be is elected. The result is doubt-

The Oregon reports at Chicago that the Gen. Scott had three inches of snow upon her decks when coming out of Green Bay, and that there were but one or two vessels at the Straits bound for the Westward.

[Detroit Advertiser.

Chinese fashion-embroidering many a fantastic ornanew States or keep her whole immense territory in ment upon the dust-colored back ground of our usual dull routine. The Address of Mr. WERSTER was of much more than the usual interest, because it was so more Thirty six pews, appraised at \$19,000, brought \$3,019 75 than usually accessible and to the purpose. There was not a line of pedantry or affectation in the whole of it and the very full and enlightened audience were eviwhich fell under Mr. Webster's personal observation rowdles who 'flew round and broke things' to some pu mission to China from our Government-its purposes, history, effects, &c. &c.—and then passed to a notice of to China falls in with. Macao is a small, rocky promonsembles Nahant. It is an ancient Portuguese settlement and contains about 20 000 inhabitants, Portuguese and and on the Northern end is a cave in which it is said that Camcens the great Portuguese poet, wrote his grand Epie. The Lusiad. A wooden monument and leaden image disgrace the spot. On the South end are several Chinese and other emblems of their religion-every thing, the In China there are three sorts of religion-that of Confucius for the les ned and libera classes; the religion of Landsa. didn't catch this name very distinctly and haven'. ... to test the correctness of our spelling.) for the middle class, and Buddhism but is also a follower of Confucius. There is no probltion of religion in Colna, nor any established State gion. Not even the Christian religion would have been proscribed had it not been for the quarrels among the Annexation may be inevitable, but the conditions early missionaries themselves, who after much bickering and obligations of that measure are not settled by had called in the authority of the Pope to settle the matter. This interference of a foreign potentate in the fairs of his Kingdom arroused the deepest indignation of the Emperor, sud its immediate result was the prohibi-tion of the Christian religion, under pain of death, natitute a comparison between the Catholic religion and hypocritical anxiety to carry the Whig local ficket had the ideas, images, worship and prayer to saints. which you have not supported for the last three gifts, and both burn incense; the priests shave the Elections, but you cannot stop the currents of free heads, &c. &c. The Chinese, however, are constantly thought. You have but reached "the beginning of asking their gods and saints for the most trivial things, very house is an image of the God of Longovity; and antheon is pretty extensive. Mr. W. counted in a sindeplorably ignorant on religious subjects, and Mr. W.

related having conversed with one of the lower class, or Buddhists, who had never before heard of

class, or Buddhists, who had never before heard of such a thing as a future state of existence.—
The personal appearance of the Chinese is just such as we see them pictured; and when a stranger sees them for the first time stratting and waddling about with their long tail or queue danging from the centre of their shining polls, his first and almost irresistible impulse is to catch hold of these tails and pull their owners over. Mr. W. gave a very amusing account of an interview between his party and four Chinese dignitaries who brought a letter from the Emperor to the Embasy. The ceremonies were peculiar, rirst, the parties met with their hats on (this being the sign of honor its such that their hat shoot their own hands at their friends, which was another distinguished mark of politeundly complimentary selected choice tit-bits w put with their own greasy chop-sticks into is mouths! They were obliged to submit wi thing for it but retailation in kind, and this they faithfully practised. But the crowning civility was the close and minute scruthy which their illustrious guests made of our friends' clothing—hats, boots, costs, vests, suspenders, shirt-bosoms, &c. This in China is regarded as the high est honor which can be paid to a new acquaintance—eept to ask his age!—which was performed in due course on this occasion. The Chinese didn't seem to eat much—but they manifested a decided liking for barbarian Champagne and Cherry Bounce. The Chinese all converse in a very loud voice; and, toward the close of the interview they seemed themselves to be pretty nearly as elevated as their voices. After about two hours spent in such intellectual interchange of civilities, the angust bearers of the Imperial Letter took their leave—having served to fix indelibly the impression that the Chinese are the very reverse of us in everything, and that the intellectual, moral, political and Whigs, we tender these gentlemen our hearty acknowledgements.

When Philip Hone presided at the meeting of Tuesday evening with energy and fairness.—
There were repeated attempts to brow beat him by crying 'Carried.' Lost,' Ac. which he at length rebuked with proper spirit. His exertions for the preservation of order were energetic and efficient. their small feet-wanted to know if such waists v their small feet—wanted to know it such wasts where not very painful and distressing.—They have a good many beggars in Canton, but not more in proportion than in European countries. The Government pursues a rigid course of non-interference in the affairs of this favored class. They are entitled by law to visit any man's house least out of him. If he is obstinate, they are patien
he is all endurance they are all perseverance; a
becomes a most indicrous contest between the
active and persevering annoyance on the one side
an appearance at least of the most staid indifferent
the other. The Government of China is patriarch
pure, unalloyed despotsm. The Car of Russianot exercise powers near so extensive or so comple
the Emperor of the Chinese. He is not only the or
of all the soil and wealth in the Empire—the absarbitrer of the lives and fortunes of his subjectsoriginator and embodiment of all law and justiceoriginator and embodiment of all law and justice-

arbiter of the lives and fortunes of his subjects—the originator and embodiment of all law and justice—but the mediator between Earth and Heaven—the direct interpreter of God himself. The Empire is divided into Provinces, each of which has a Governor appointed by the Emperor and directly responsible to him for the good order, tranquility and virtue of his Province. These Provinces are subdivided into his tricts, Towns and Hundreds, each of which is managed by a subordinate efficer. But the great characteristic of the Chinese Government, and which pervades all its ramifications, is that each department, each member of every family, every individual is made directly responsible for the good conduct of every one else. If a crime is committed, the whole town, district or province is held accountable, and the magistrates and officers are especial objects—punishment. If one member of a family commits a thought he whole form. miled, the whole town, district or province is held accountable, and the magistrates and officers are especial objects punishment. If one member of a family commits a medi, the whole family—father, mother, sons and daughters—are hambood until the guilty one confesses. The Emperor acts on the principle that, inasmuch as he main sins the Government and exercises all the functions of legislation and execution, the people whom he thus condescends to honor ought to make any sacrifice in order to aid him. If the authorities are vigilant and impartial, no crimes can take place—if parents do their duty faithfully, children will be virtuous; this is the imperial dogma, and one which is very literally seted upon. A very striking illustration of this was given in the case of an American who lost his warch while making his way through a mob at night. Without much expectation of recovering his property, he stated his (the watch) case to a Magistrate, who paunised him that the watch should be restored in three days. The first step was to collect all the police officers in the place (about 100 or 200 together and throw them into prison. One of the leading ours was then taken by the Magistrate and told that he wast find 'that' watch, and that all his companions should remain imprisoned till he had accomplished it. Well, the policemen all had wives and families—they all had friends and relatives. The contagion spread—every body was interested in zetting these worth.

men out of limbo, and the spectacle was presented of a whole community turned thief-catchers. Suffice it to say, the watch was found within the three days, and the unlucky police officers liberated. [Mr. Webster will continue his interesting Addresses on Friday evening.]

Ole Bull's last concert in New-York toight at the Tabernacie. We have neither room nor Templeton had a glorious house last night, and was in the most admirable humor with himself and the idience. On Friday evening he gives his last concert. Leopold de Meyer gives his last concert to-

The beautiful inmates of Archie Grieve's Aviary in John-st, are as much delighted with this splendid weather as the ladies in Broadway, and sport their plumage as gaily. Hundreds of hurried citizens, charmed by the merry voices of Archie's musical friends, sto to listen to the perpetual bird-concert that gushes forth ere like a clear spring steadily overflowing its brim with sparkling water. These beautiful birds are a daily blessing to all who pass that way.

A poor stage-herse was taken with the blind-

staggers in Broadway yesterday and went into the most ightful hysterics. A tremendous jam was immediately created by obstructed carriages and stages, while a denscrowd lined the walks. The poor beast partly recovered in a little while, but was led off still trembling dering like a man who has been half hanged. feel especially weary and sorely tempted by hard work

though the City yesterday who thought be had a clue to the robbers.

urch in Broadway were sold on Tuesday afternoon .inting altogether to \$22,019 75. The entire value of all the pews is appraised at \$70,000

dently in the most excellent humor with the speaker.— Company from New-York which went out there on Mon-The Address consisted principally of facts and incidents day for target firing, was accompanied by a lot of petty while on his recent official visit to the Colestial Empire. | post. A fellow by the name of Megrath walked up to a he did not, upon which Megrath said, "I am the man," and knocked him instantly down. This brought a gener Graham, two other bullies having escaped. The fashionable world (says the New York

tter of the North American.) are at present in possession of an on dit, which has set White Kid-dom in a ferment. It is rumored that the highly accomplished and lovely lowed ten dollars per week by his father to assist him while obtaining practice. This not enabling him to maintain the dignity of the family, more was asked and refus ed. The wife immediately declared her intention of becoming a public singer, upon which the obdurate papa he allowed. The fashionable world took sides on the question, and some of the leaders have taken large

cibly robbing him, two of the Police who had put upon their track rushed upon them and caught them. They had knocked Clark down, and one of the rascals had his knee upon his breast and his hand upon his throat.

Two men pamed John Coyle and Charles Jones were

Genin, 211 Broadway, who has taken one more Premiums at the late Fair for superior Silk night, when our lamp lighters are saving the City Oil (for their own cans) on account of a moon that they find in he Almanac. We presume those who want a usefu | lacy | felt somewhat astonished that The Tribune could

The Welsh Benevolent Association celeated its Anniversary at the Minerva Rooms on Tuesday evening. The Association is in a highly prosperous To A fellow named Peter Quinn had the very

oad taste to personate a watchman, last night. He was very properly arrested for insanity. John Smith, who represented himself to

be a cutter for Staats & Barker, went to the boarding house No. 30 Cliff-street, on Saturday last with his trunk, and established himself in one of the rooms. He was clothes belonging to one of the bearders. Upon opening his trunk it was found to contain nothing but old boards. He was probably an old boarder. The Booklyn people had a large meeting

last night for the purpose of devising ways and means for the erection of a City Hospital. A Committee to receive subscriptions was appointed and the ladies were vited to lend their aid to the charitable work.

David Ten Eyck and Philip Springsteele were arrested yesterday, charged jointly with Samuel Springstoele and Jacob Mitchell (who have fled to Hartand where ere this they have also been doubtless ar rested) with breaking into the store of Mesers. Davies & Foxes in William street, on Thursday night last, and stealing a small quantity of dry goods and \$5000 worth of bank and promissory notes. TO A man calling himself Israel Gibson, was

rought to the Police Office yesterday and temporarily nsanity. He hails from Mendon, Vermont, which place he says he left about two weeks ago with a load of coal He then exchanged one of his horses for a gold watch and sold the other for \$20 and leaving his wagon at Charlestown, near Boston, he came directly to this City. In his possession were found \$200 in gold and silver and a receipt for a passage to Liverpool. receipt for a passage to Liverpool.

Le A celebrated pickpocket who was lately sent

reveal the secret of his success, when the following, among other lisclosures, were made; we publish them as like to be useful to those who are willing to take a

of any old resident of a City, but uniformly strangers and countrymen." But on being asked how he distinguished them, he replied "very easily." and gave the following list of persons who were the regular victims of the

"Persons in an omnious who have out their pocar-books after the stage stops, are sure to be countrymen. Those who stop to converse on the side-warks or in thoroughfares; or who take out pocket-books at the box or pit offices of Theatres or Steamboat offices. All those who stop to gaze at shop windows, or count money, or show pocket-books in the street, or call in at the Funk Auction rooms. All these," said he, "are our common official country of the street of

victims.

"If I find a man eating oysters or fruit, or carrying an open knife in the street, in nine times out of ten he is green, and we rectimize him. Persons who stand up in Theatres, or stand on cross walks, are generally country folks, and we make sure of them."

The breach of promise case we mentioned yesterday is decided-verdict for the injured lady, \$200. United States Count.-Day ads. Goodyear.-For answer to such statements as have, and may hereafter be made, touching this suit, by "W. Judson, Solicitor for Goodyear," and those who are combined with them, Tribune of 28th and Express of 29th insts. which is strictly true, and places my opponents, as men, in such position as precludes the possibility of my making any farther answer to what they may say, or any persons who can be guilty of making such gross false statements. I have the manufacturers of India Rubber who have not joined

This motion for injunction, which has just been dismissed from court, is one of some eight or nine suits at law in the name of Goodyear, or D. I. Suydam, which have been instituted against me, for the same cause of action, of rather on the same patents, during the last sixteen or eighteen months—commencing immediately on the issue of the patents not one of which have been moved to truit accept this recent motion for injunction, and that I caused to be meved before they should see my defence, whereby I compelled them to this issue wherein they were cornered. I have patiently, and at very considerable expenditure of time and money, answered and defended all their suits, one by one, expecting and earnessly desiring to meet my opponents at the proper tribunal, and not before the public, any farther than than the defence of my rights impelled me.

This suit, which was suddenly spring, giving me less than one week's notice, although others could have been moved instead, was intended as a snare, by means of some legal chicanery to defeat the ends of justice, and accomplish their's. I met it promptly, and under solvice of my sole counsel, with due caution, for their game was evidently to get my answer or affidavit on file, and close me off from using little or any other testimony, while the absolute largest covers all theirs, or such as the such as the largest covers all theirs, or such as the such as the largest covers at their or any other testimony. was evidently to get my answer or affidavit on file, and close me off from using little or any other testimony, while they should leisurely procure all theirs, or such as would accomplish their end. In this they were folled, and hence the result—the defeat and the dismissal of the motion—by which they are so much annoyed; for believe me, their cunning and artifice, sonecessary in such a week and unjust cause, would never have led them willingly to trial on equal terms, either in motion for injunction or suit as law. And now I have not the remotest idea that they intend to come to trial against me until some circumstance like sickness, absence, or perchance some alternation of the Patent Laws gives them an advantage not now possessed, for they have not a particle of just right. And a principal cause of regret with me is, that there is not a provision under our Patent Laws for the repeal of fraudulent or illegal Patents.

New York, Oct. 23, 1845. HORACE H. DAY.

HALEY, near the corner of Fulton and Nas sau sts. furnishes an excellent table at all hours of the day a remarkably cheap rate, with materials of the best kind-the best of Beef, of Orange County Butter, of Rolls, Bread of all kinds, &c. His Buckehouts, morning and evening, are equal to any which can be found. This is a newly opened eating-house, less than a year since, but judging from the crowd there between I and 3 o'clock, Mr. Haley is reaping the rich reward of personal and constant attention to a business which he well knows how to manage. The 'spread' for breakfast and supper is as good as for dinner, and the room far less crowded.

Go to the Museum, men, women and children! The nibus-horse—and put our rebellious foot over the traces directly.

They have found the skeleton key with which the door of the car that held the trunk which had been supported by the bill.

They have found the skeleton key with which the door of the car that held the trunk which had said try the bill.

Tuning the Organ-Copper Mining at Wash-Correspondence of the Tribune

WASHINGTON CITY, 27th October, 1845.

You will perceive in "the Organ" of Saturday evening a full and explicit apology for a letter which had appeared in its columns the previous day from its London Correspondent, reflecting very freely The Flushing Journal says that an Engine and pretty severely upon the habits, manners, character and ability of the King of Prussia. I understood that this apology was drawn out by the circum-stance that Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, looking upon the Union as the organ of President Polk, and consequently that every thing appearing in it bore the sanction of the Executive, took the re-

apology was made, and the Prussian Minister was satisfied and remains in the country.

There are, as I am informed, some queer doings roing on in relation to Copper-Mine speculations. So in this city of magnificant distances. Hearn that one of these Capper-Mining Companies, by some means or other, some time soo, procured themselves to be located upon Isle Royal, whence they took the name of the Isle Royal Company. The War Department, however, refused to confirm the permit which the Agent had granted, and I believe on the ground that the Isle Royal was and must be reserved for the purposes of the General Government. Since that period I am informed that the Isle Royal Company has been amalgated with another Company called the Union Company, and the amalgated Company is now endeavoring to procure a reversal of the dequestion, and some of the leaders have taken large quantities of tickets for the first Concert. So we got—
Mottley's the only wear."

We street-robbertes are getting to be the order of the day and night. On Tuesday night Alexander Clark of Orange Co. was entired into an alley-way near Bayard-street, by two men named Edward Bennet and Bayard-street, by two men named Edward Bennet and Samuel Williams, and just as they were in the act of formanies with respect to the late Royal is said to be mearly a solid mass of copper ore. Great efforts will be made to procure the granting of these permits before the meeting a concerns and as a matter of curiosity, it will be worth. Congress, and as a matter of curiosity, it will paping attention to it to see if they will succeed Transce

DEAR SIR -- Satisfied that your paper is not the means, by which false statements can be made to the public with your sanction, I address you with perfect of 'The Morris Canal'

has been copied and circulated largely as a true exhibit of the affairs of the Morris Canal. It was put into my nit," where the Canal can reserve water, and I found i ook, which is very trifling. The Canal Company under a contract with 'The So-

ciety' having raised this pond, were entitled, so long as they maintained the contract, to draw off all the reserved some days, and the Canal Company has not a drop of water on its Eastern division which is not the natural flor of the Passaic River, to which natural flow, they ablure all right or title, and have so done before the Court of hancery, only claiming the reserved scater as their own I then proceeded to Lake Hopateony, the summit re

that source, and all the natural flow, which is trifling, was not a drop was coming East except the usual, and un summit level there was not enough water in some places to pass a boat drawing six inches of water, and I assure you that a Whitehall row boat could not have passed through the Canal on its summit level, with two men in it without 'grounding.' Such is the condition of the Canal at this time, and

that too after having commenced to draw from the sum-mit reservoir on the 17th July. At what time the Canal ommitted till his friends can be advised of his evident | would have been dry, if the drawing had commenced in April it is not difficult to calculate. In sixty-eight days but for the rains two weeks since, the summit level would have remained dry as it was before the rain ti now. The rain gave them water for a few days, and

to the State Prison for his misdeeds, being noted for his pany was not bringing into the head waters of the Pa-marvelous adroitness in pocket lifting, was requested to were taking from 'the Passaic' enough to navigate their Canal from Dover, on the Rockaway river, to Newark, minute, and causing some of them to suffer in their

If this wholesale system of plunder were carried on but the Canal Company admit (see Saxton's Chancery Reports) that they have no right to diminish the flow of the Passale river by diverting Its tributaries; and yet, at this moment, they are taking nearly the whole of the Ramapo, the Pegranock, and Risgwood brook, and are bringing not a drop from Long Pond-and are taking two thirds of the Rockaway now, and are bringing none

from Lake Hopateony.
So long as any water remained in the reservoirs, the Company could cast doubt over its operations, by awcaring that as much came from them as was taken from river: but now none comes from them, and yet the Canal navigates as usual. Where does the water come from then? The slow speed of the Paterson factories and the naked dam of the river give an emphatic answer.

true, and challenge contradiction, that if the Canal did | c not take the waters of the l'assaic river, which they do not claim, there would not be a drop of water in the bed of the Canal from Dover to Newark.

In regard to other parts of the article referred to, many of them are perfectly fallacious. The Canal Company cannot enlarge their reservoirs, for the reason that Ho winter time. To enlarge it would create a receptacle | Syrup has attracted. Its effects, now daily felt and wi

passage, as I was informed by a coal merchant here. It uld have been more correct to say " with a few weeks" detention." The "high respectability" of the Directors is said to be a "guarantee" that all will go well. You will find by referring back a few years, that many of this sam

Board of Directors were such when the old Company performed those great financial movements which as-tonished the world and resulted in ruin to thousands of bonest men. The guarantee was as good then as now and Heaven help those who relied upon it then ! and Heaven help those who relied upon it then?

The article states that the information published in The
Tribune was derived from "bead quarters." That it

was derived from "head quarters" is self-evident, but does it not occur to you that "head quarters" is the orst place in the world to obtain correct information? For the truth of the above statements of fact I pledge

lenge the Morris Canal Company to deny any or all of Let those who hold stock look at these things, and they will then have a fair chance with the Company, t w the facts and act with knowledge and light on the subject. As it now is, all are in the dark except the

adds gloom to the whole. Give them light.

Paterson, Oct. 29, 1845. EDW'D N. DICKERSON. PLEASURE ANTICIPATED.-It will be remembered by

knowing ones, and your money article of Tuesday but

everybody that takes an interest in pleasure and reaenjoyment, what a splendid Ball was given last year by the crack corps of Capt. Baxter—the Independent Tompkins Blues. The only persons dissatisfied were those who neglected to procure tickets until a premium was asked and obtained of Ten Dollars, or those still more unfortunate in not gettier; one at any price. Well what we wish to say now is, that arrangements are making on a still more magnificent scale for a repetition of those festivities at Castle Garden, to come off on the 10th

November This splendid spot will be decorated with magnificent banners and rich displeys of festoonery, lighted up to look more like a rairy s Palace than any it my else. We shall leave particulars until another time wish a caution to those who mean to winness or partake of this grand Ball of the season, to procure tickets early

will be played this evening, at the "Bolemian 6 will be played this evening, at the "Alvanra."—Polka introduced by Mesers, Murphy and Khetus, it with whole price of edimination. Go early as the house the crammed.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT -Official WILLIAM MONROE, Register of the Land Office or the district of lands subject to sale at Clinton, Missouri, rice

James Juniop, resigned.

VILLIAN MEDILE, of Obio, as Commissioner of Indian Atlants, in the place of Thomas Hartey Crawford, resigned.

THE BOSTON MURDER-We copied Tuesday

om a Boston paper, an account of the murder of Mr

Blok ford in that city, stating that suspicious had faller ing the deceased. There is but little doubt, from t see about demanding his passports, unless an ology was made. The consequence was that the ology was made, and the Prussian Minister was tion of the particulars, which are interested. lovers of the horrible. "About 5 o'clock," says the *Boston Journal*—from which we derive our information, "a scream partially awakened several of the household, but whence pro-

evaluate the second of the noise that the whome pro-ceeding it was not known; soon after, a heavy fall took place, which fully aroused the lumines, when Mrs. Lawrence opened the door of her room, and heard a noise which appeared as though a man was descending requility the stairs; having slipped several steps at the top, and jarring the banisters in his descent, he reached

deceased having been pretty confidently identified as his has a wife and two children he has not yet been traced

CIRCUTT COURT .- Nov. 43, 33, 4, 49, 50, 51, 59, 60,

400, 401, 60, 57.

COMMON PIRAS.—Part 1, before Judge Ulsboeffer.—
Nos. 91, 93, 103, 105, 113, 1, 119, 121, 63, 73, 91, 171.—
Part 2, before Judge Daly.—Nos. 2, 70, 80, 82, 84, 88, 90, 92, 24, 36, 54, 96, 98, 10, 48, 60.

Manine Count.—Jobs Amistrong vs. James Gordon Remett.—The plaintiff was engaged by defendant as an assistant editor and reporter. No particular salary was ramed at the commencement, but he has been paid a regular sum per week, which was understood to be his salary in full. He now seeks to throw open the account, and claim for what such so vices were generally considered worth—also extra for editorial stricks in the paper, particularly while defendant was away, and the substitute he left was sick. It was shown that the reporters, and others, frequently insert articles written by them as tute he left was sich. It was shown that the reperters and others, frequently losert articles written by them as editorial in the paper, and it is contended that the plain in, was pold in full. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged. For plaintiff Mesers. Nash and Manchester, for defendant Mr. & Gubraith. ROBBERT OF THE EXPRESS. - Circumstances

To Gentlemen and Farmers.

it of Hon. Richard Peters; The Tunisian Sheep,

Farmers' Library.

Thark's Parkerners of Acateutrers, (Continued)—
Thark's Parkerners of Acateutrers, (Continued)—
Thark's Parkerners of Acateutrers of Cultivalion; The Cultivation of Corn, Alternate Cultivation—Alternate Cultivation, accompanied by a suitable Succession
of Crops and Fasturage, Alternate Cultivation, with StailFeeding of the Cattle; Four Crop Divisions, Fice Crop Divisions, Six Crop Divisions, Sevent Crop Divisions, Eight
Crop Divisions, Nine Crop Divisions, Ten Crop Divisions, Elevent Crop Divisions, Theory Crop Divisions

Divisions, Twenty on the County one Rotation to appeler,

—A roncomy; or, A Treatise on the County of the Soil, and the best figg a knowledge of the different Earlis, their value; Silica; Alumina; Clay.

insting: Transalanting.
The Position of Fruit Trees, Soil and Aspect.
Agricultural Discusse, delivered before the Queens Cons
Agricultural Society, by John S. Skinner.
Guano as a Manure.

Other Principles and Use of the

explanation of the Principles and Use of hi

ibetal Manures. Cant Ox : Red Deer. Tine Making, as Practiced in North Carolina, by Rev. Notes on the preceding, by Ed. Clark, of Brocklyn, N. Y., Notes on the preceding, by Ed. Clark, of Brocklyn, N. Y., Farm Registers—how kept, and use of. Remarks on Petaboldt and Licety's ideas in relation to treen Crons, by Lowards.

een Crope, by Lowcod.
The Farmers' Library" in Delaware-Mediterranes. Management of Bees.
Sulphur c Arid and Bones.
The Fair of the American Institute.
Peat Manure; Prospects for Grain Growers; Electro

ote on Broad-tall Sheep, by the Editor

Much said in a smar Non-Improvement in Agriculture. Sond Feeding of Sheep. Arrival of the stock imported by the Massachusetts So-Arrival of the stock imported by the Massachusetts So-

Notice of Colman's European Agriculture and Rural Conomy.

Notice of The National Magazine and Industrial Record.

Dutch Corn Laws, Removing Bees; Prices Current.

Gentlemen evening "arms or interested in landed property, will unquestions" and it to their interests supply selved their Tenants or at with this valuable Work. An experienced practical Farmer authorizes us to say, that hose Agents and Tenants who do not axe or make his long the angual coat of this Journal by the new of it, may experienced practical Farmer authorizes us to say, that those Agents and Tenants who do not save or mass first times the annual cost of this Journal by the use of it, may generally be regarded as fontionitive to their duties. The Terms are \$5 per annum, payable in advance, for copies for \$20. Five Numbers aiready published, and suspiced to new authorities.

ORECLEY & McELRATH.

Man's prosperity and happiness are too closely of nected with, too thoroughly dependent upon, his bodily condition to permit any radically important step taken for its exciting an earnest attention. As a striking proof of the patcony Lake, as it now is, does not uniformly fill is | we may refer to the extraordinary notice that Sections dryest time, with a "fee hours" detention. Boats maladies—has yielded to the power of this med which brought coal to Paterson were five weeks on their is, at this time, acknowledged to be pre-eminent as the Ore Remedy for all Pulmonary affections.

below the corner of Green wich-at.

197 Schenner's Pottssonic System is a certain remedy for the curve of Dyspeppeia, Liver Complaint, Golds, Couple, and Diseases of the Lungs. Any one cailing at the one, No. 4 Certified-at can obtain (gratile) a pumpilier giving a manber of persons of high standing that have been curefy the use of his medicine.

Beware of springs indications. To obtain the pure generate, useful result of the properties of

pepela, can be had, as usual, at the old established office of the proprietor, No. 4% Cortland at one door below the corner of Greenwich at. (2) myself, and stand prepared to prove them, and I cha the proprietor, No. 434 Cortland-st. one door below corner of Greenwich at.

[27] The public are hereby cautioned against the pitful device resorted to by a certain young man in using 57 name. I have nothing to do with him, nor has he say is iterest in, or knowledge of my business weatherer. The base and puerile efforts, though ordinarily harmless enough are evidently intended to create a false impression, as require, in that respect, a sufficient notice to put the award on their guard against the injurious consequences of sty thing like deception. P. S. BEEKMAN, 49; Cortland-st.

The lady who loses her hair is to be pitted as one be-prived of the finest possible decoration, unless negligers or prejudice has restrained her from the use of that preserving article, the Baim of Columbia from at Col-land-st. or 139 Fution-st. Brooklyn, where the genuine only to be had, and which is certain to restore the lost en-bellishment. PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR

"Here Art supplies what Nature else would hose.

The locks grow lastrons and the bair diduce.

The locks grow lastrons and the bair diduce.

The locks grow lastrons and the bair diduce.

The landreds of testimonials received from all every the country, from those who have been bailt, and weak hair, amouncing the benefit they have received from Phalon's Chemical, Hair Balasan, is resily accounting. The famous combound will restore the hair fararitotic freedom to be provided by the Phalon, inventor, 24 Broadway.